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THE GREAT DRAFT RIOT.

Tremendous Uprising Against the Draft in New York City.

The Laboring Population in One Vast Mob.

A CARNIVAL OF FIRE AND BLOOD.

Conflagrations All Over the City.

ATTACK UPON THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

Horace Greeley's Adventure to Escape the Mob.

FURIOUS ATTACK UPON THE NEGROES.

Numbers of Them Beaten and Killed.

One of the most formidable riots that ever occurred in this city, raged all day yesterday; and so far from being quelled was apparently extending and becoming more universal all over the city late at night, without any prospect of abatement. The drafting which commenced on Saturday—though the fact was not generally known until Sunday—was attempted to be continued in the Ninth district. During all day Sunday the most intense excitement was developing among the laboring classes, especially in the 23d Ward, who had either been already conscripted or feared that they might be. Not merely in this ward, but all over the city, the greatest anxiety was manifested, and the draft was the universal topic of conversation among the "able-bodied" and liable all day Sunday. It is probable that some organization and preparation took place during Sunday for the resistance.

The riot commenced yesterday morning at the enrolling office, corner of 46th street and Third Avenue, No. 877, immediately after the beginning of the conscription there for the day. The police were utterly overpowered, the superintendent of police seriously injured, and what little military force it was possible to muster on the moment was scattered. The civil and military authorities of the city were utterly unprepared for the outbreak, and during the whole afternoon, and until late in the evening, the rioters had everything their own way. Soldiers and policemen, wherever they were discovered by the mob, were chased and beaten, and in some cases very seriously wounded. In the afternoon the excitement spread over the whole city, and crowds collected—many from curiosity. In the upper part of the town numbers of buildings were burned. The riot also took the form of a crusade against negroes, and wherever a colored man was observed, he was chased, stoned, and beaten. As the Third and Fourth avenue cars arrived down town, each of them was searched, and any unfortunate blackman noticed was dragged out and chased.

Three negroes were killed by the boys about the Fulton Market, and left dead upon the pier adjoining Fulton ferry. In the districts where negroes live most numerous, crowds went through the streets stoning the colored people. The Colored Orphan Asylum was burnt. Near the end of the afternoon a very large force of police was sent through the city, and in many places temporarily dispersed the rioters. They, however, very shortly turned up in some other place, and it was impossible to prevent their operations. There seemed to be many companies in different parts of the city. We give below all the facts of the riot as consecutively as is possible under the circumstances.

THE FEELING ON SUNDAY.

On Sunday the draft was the exclusive topic of conversation in the district in which it was to be made. Everything else was, for the time, unheeded. Early on Sunday the bar-rooms and hotels in the district and immediate neighborhood were crowded with those interested with the affairs of the morrow. Deep considerations and anxiety were observable on every countenance. The people were excited, and were not backward in expressing their feelings relative to the conscription in all its bearings. In the bar-rooms, in particular, these expressions were more emphatic than elsewhere. Spirited arguments and expressions of opinion were continued during the day until early dawn on Monday, when the crowds gradually dispersed, each going to his home to prepare for the work of yesterday.

PREPARATION ON SUNDAY FOR RESISTANCE.

It was generally understood throughout the district, on Sunday, that a forcible resistance was to be made to the draft. All the laborers who were liable to be drawn from "the wheel of fortune" volunteered their services. A large crowd was raised in Yorkville it is said to aid in the riot. Clubs, fence rails and stones were secreted in abundance about premises in the vicinity.

THE RIOT COMMENCES.

The assemblage now became intensely desperate. They assembled on the outside and ordered all inside to leave instantly. Until this junction the families in the building did not seem to regard with any reasonable degree of attention the orders made on the previous day to leave the premises. Even now they did not prepare to leave, and they quietly awaited their fate, whatever it might be. These orders were repeated several times, but were in vain.

Immediately thereafter the work of destruction commenced. First, a single stone was thrown at the windows of the office. A few of those inside evacuated the premises and ran for their lives. As they passed through the crowd they were handled without gloves. Stone

followed stone in quick succession. Faster and faster they flew, until stones, bricks, sticks and other missiles were flying against the doomed building. The policemen were the next to leave the room they were followed quickly by the enrolling officers, who left the drafting apparatus, enrollment books, etc., behind. Their object was gained. Cheers were the result of this victory over the law and those appointed to enforce it.

THE BUILDING IS FIRED.

The rioters, now encouraged at their success, rush with renewed vigor into the room and seize everything pertaining to the draft. The enrollment books were then thrown into the street, and these were soon torn into atoms. Now the shouting increases. "Bully for the draft!" "How are you, Old Abe?" "We'll hang Horace Greeley on a sour apple tree?" These and similar exclamations were made at short intervals. All the combustible material in the room, including the wheel, chairs, tables, &c., was smashed into pieces and heaped into the middle of the room. The match was then applied, and as soon as a blaze was seen by the crowd outside, shouts, yells, and all noises peculiar to such a crowd followed. They now commenced a general dance in front of the premises; the cracking of the flames and the wailing and weeping of the women and children furnished the music. The scene was now a most pitiable one indeed.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

In an adjacent house was a lady who had been confined only two weeks previously, and was of course in a very delicate state of health. She was terribly frightened by the proceedings outside, and actually came out of the house and walked up and down the pavement assisted by her husband and a lady friend, the nurse following, bearing the child. Many people gathered about this little family, expressing the warmest sympathy.

A carriage was soon procured and the lady was taken to some more quiet place. When the building was completely in flames the rioters became for a while more quiet, and the immense crowd stood in silence looking at the burning house. During this time it increased in numbers, and soon they began to make short runs in one direction and another, raising cries of "soldiers," "niggers," and anything else of an exciting character.

SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY BEATEN SERIOUSLY.

Shortly after receiving intelligence of the affair, Superintendent John A. Kennedy made his appearance upon the scene. He was immediately seized and beaten with fists and sticks, and dragged for several rods over stones and through mud, till he finally managed to get into a carriage and was conveyed down town. The flames rapidly spread to the adjoining buildings, which were soon consumed. A blacksmith's shop on the opposite corner took fire and burned with the contents. There were about fifty policemen present at this time, but it was obvious that they were utterly powerless. Women, wives and children of the men in the crowd, ran through the streets apparently frantic with excitement and joy at the successful result.

BURNING OF THE BULL'S HEAD HOTEL.

The next movement was a rush along Fifth street toward the Bull's Head Hotel. This place for some reasons or other seemed to be obnoxious to the rioters, and hundreds climbed on the piazza breaking windows and smashing doors as before. The house was immediately entered and sacked, and in less than twenty minutes it also was in flames. But a small number of rioters remained here for any length of time. They gathered in Fifth avenue, formed in line, waving their clubs and bearing a piece of board on which had been chalked in rough characters, NO DRAFT.

AS THEY MARCHED DOWN, A GREAT CONCOURSE OF PEOPLE WERE COLLECTED AT THE CORNERS LOOKING AT THEM, AND OCCASIONALLY THE RIOTERS WOULD SURROUND THEM, AND FORCE THEM TO FALL IN LINE AND MARCH ALONG WITH THEM.

A MEMBER OF THE PRESS ASSAULTED.

At 2 o'clock Mr. Howard, a gentleman connected with the city papers for many years, was standing on the corner of 46th street and Third avenue, looking at the scene, when the crowd rushed toward him, raising "Let's hang him!" &c. He was immediately surrounded by a mob, to whom he made known his vocation. A voice here cried out, "He's a Tribune man; hang the son of a—!" Mr. Howard was seized by the hair, and taken to an awning-post, but fortunately something else diverted the attention of the crowd, and he had a chance to escape up Third avenue—but only for a short time, for a blow with a paving-stone on the back of the head and another one in the face stunned him so that he lost all consciousness, and while in this state lost his gold watch and chain, diamond breast-pin and \$34 in money.

Four gentlemen here came up, and taking charge of the wounded man conveyed him to the truck house of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 16, on the corner of Lexington avenue and Fifth street, followed all the time by the excited crowd who wanted nothing less than to hang him, but he was finally got in and the doors closed. The crowd in the meantime kept hammering at the doors, but they had to give up, as the door resisted, and Mr. Howard was finally got away without further notice.

As they came down Fifth avenue they broke down the telegraph poles, tore off the wires, and twisted them up into switches, with which many of them armed themselves. At one place they entered a little billiard and ram shop, but

left after taking all there was to drink.

During all this time there was not a policeman in sight. They had been driven away, for whenever one showed himself it was the signal for an attack with clubs and stones, so furious that his life would not have been worth a five minutes' purchase. Among the crowd were a number who wore partial uniforms of soldiers, but there was no other indication of their having belonged to the army. Thousands of quiet citizens looked upon the whole scene, and occasionally expressed their regret and indignation at the affair, but of course no one dared to interfere with the operations of such a vast and furious mob.

A WOMAN KILLED.

On the corner of Forty-second street and Third avenue, a police officer in endeavoring to fire into the crowd, shot a woman who was standing there, and killed a woman, who resides somewhere in Forty-second street on the rocks. The crowd on seeing this rushed in, and taking hold of an officer who was near, struck him with paving stones, iron bars, and everything else within their reach. The poor fellow ran across the street, pursued by the mob, when a ball was fired at him, striking him in the back of the head.

The man finally got into a brick-yard where a number of females beat him and abused him until he dropped down exhausted, and could only be rescued by the united efforts of several gentlemen, who took him to St. Luke's Hospital.

The greatest excitement prevailed at this time, and the most fierce of all were the women, who, with crowbars, clubs, shovels, and other implements of destruction, were running about calling on the men to die at home. Some person here advised the crowds to go round Lexington avenue and look for police there. But only a few went up, who on the corner of Forty-second street and Lexington avenue, came across a police officer, whose head was beaten to a jelly, but he got off and escaped.

ANOTHER HOUSE BURNED.

About this time it was stated that a marine had escaped into the house on the south-west corner of Lexington square and Forty-second street. Sticks and stones were thrown, windows and doors speedily broken in, and the crowd rushed forward, speedily gutting the whole building. Furniture, costly pictures, ladies' dresses, and everything movable was thrown out of the windows, making a huge pile in front of the house. Some were evidently after plunder, and stuffed their pockets with silk dresses and mantillas, and men, women and children could be seen going away from the building with arms full of chairs, ottomans, clothing, portraits, legs of sofas, hobby horses, a sewing machine, and anything valuable that they could lay their hands upon. Others seemed to condemn the taking of private property, and many remarks were heard, such as, "That is no way to have a mob," and "Don't take a man's property, that is not what we came for; we want to stop the draft, and not to rob." In fact, although there were many cases of plunder, the spirit of the mob seemed to be inimical to such proceedings. Soon after some one applied a match to a mass of books and furniture that had been thrown in front of the house, and the flames soon wrapped the whole in a luminous sheet of fire. Brands were carried into the house, and in less than ten minutes after the whole building was in flames, which burst from the doors and windows and from the top of the house.

COMING DOWN FIFTH AVENUE.

Some singing snatches of unheard songs, and all shouting "No draft," &c. &c. They came down Fifth Avenue until they arrived opposite the Provost Marshal's office of that district, two or three streets down the avenue. Here they stopped, and in some manner obtained two or three American flags. They formed a compact line across the street while the Provost Marshal's office was being demolished. A rumor began to circulate that the military were coming, and they incited each other by furious cries and exhortations to stand firm, as they said they might as well die there as anywhere else.

A SICK MAN INCITES THE MOB.

As the crowd started down Fifth avenue, a pale, sick man, who appeared as if he belonged to the higher class of life, came out and addressed the front part of the procession. His speech was faintly spoken and inaudible to all except those in his immediate vicinity; but he was understood to say that he sympathized heartily with the object of the mob, and wished he was well enough to lead them down Broadway. He said they should organize before they proceeded any further, so that they might be prepared to meet any opposition from police or military, as they were very likely to do, before proceeding a mile further. Those who heard him gave a round of yells and cheers, and proceeded onward, conscripting the bystanders as they went, forcing them to "fall in" and march. Some carried rough clubs, some gas-pipes, some pieces of telegraph wire, some legs of pianos, tables or chairs, and some were apparently unarmed. Our reporter at this spot saw no pistols or other deadly weapons of that kind, but he was informed that they were plenty in the crowd. Paving stones were occasionally thrown at houses as they passed by. Some women cheered them, flourishing papers and handkerchiefs, and others were very much frightened, and escaped from the scene as quickly as possible.

BURNING OF THE BLOCK ON BROADWAY.

While coming through Thirty-first street, a halt was made at one of the

houses, but no damage was done, the leaders still abjuring their followers to respect private property. They made the next stop between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, on Broadway, at the enrolling office. The flag in front of the building was torn from its place, and thereafter used as the rallying banner of the crowd. A chime gong had also been procured, and this was sounded with exceeding energy all along the line of march. The windows of the building were then broken in, and the crowd entered, tearing and breaking everything inside, and throwing furniture into the street. In a short time the windows of all the buildings in the block had been broken, and the mob were engaged in ascertaining their contents. One shoe store was completely cleaned out, and men, women and children were running in every direction with trophies of leather. It seems that a great number of persons following the rioters had joined them for the purpose of pillage, and it was noticeable that there were many women among those who were most forward in this transaction. The enrollment building being completely gutted a fire was kindled, and in a short time had extended so as to be beyond the efforts of the firemen.

FEMALES AMONG THE RIOTERS.

There were also a large number of women and even young girls, who not only seemed to sympathize with the rioters, but some carried sticks, and others loaded themselves with plunder, which they carried away, cheering the mob, and inciting them to further acts of the same nature.

NEGROES ASSAULTED.

Whenever a negro came in sight he was panned, and if caught was beaten till the crowd was satisfied. Some managed to escape by superior speed, running about the streets in the most terrified manner, shouting "murder" and "mercy." Very often some of the bystanders tried to protect the negroes but were in every case overpowered. One of the crowd said, "I don't know that the negroes themselves are responsible for this trouble, but by God there is a war about 'em, damn 'em, and we'll pound 'em. All along wherever the crowd appeared or was expected to appear, and, in fact, in the greater portion of the city, shops and stores were closed and barred, and in many cases boards were nailed over the windows.

AT MAYOR O'DWYKE'S HOUSE.

A great many were furious to enter the house, and it was evident that it would certainly have been gutted and burned immediately had it not been for the fortunate appearance of Judge Barnard.

THE ATTACK ON THE TRIBUNE.

At 7½ o'clock P. M. a large crowd still remained in front of the Tribune and Times offices. All was excitement and commotion. The assemblage was denser, and composed of a different class of people than that congregated there during the day. Opinions pro and con were freely expressed. Occasionally fights involving a dozen or so occurred, which tended to keep unabated the excitement of the day. Negroes could not be procured for any price. The lower floor of the Tribune was closed. The editorial rooms were unoccupied; and the composers did not seem over ambitious to get up their "thousands." But little attention was paid to the Times at this stage of the proceedings. At twenty minutes to 8 o'clock a fight occurred immediately under the bulletin of the Tribune, which proved to be the beginning of the assault. The fight lasted five minutes, when at fifteen minutes to 8 o'clock a stone was hurled at the lower windows of the Tribune office. "Are you ready?" was asked in a whisper by some persons in the crowd. "Yes, stone it," was the reply of some one apparently in command, and stones and bricks were let fly.

A large quantity of bricks and building materials lying in Spruce, for the work in some cellars there, had been collected and dashed at the doors and windows on the first and second floors, completely smashing the fragile ware, which was not intended or expected to withstand such a demonstration. A body of the rioters made a rush into the counting-house, and in a trice whole armfuls of the Tribune came tumbling out of the windows on the heads of the crowd, seeming to impart additional zeal to the work of destruction. They tossed the papers in the air, tore them, and even crushed them in their teeth. Fire was applied to the papers stored about the office, threatening soon to envelope the entire building in flames; but at this critical moment a large force of policemen, some two hundred in number, who had come from the upper part of the city by Broadway, came up Nassau street, charged through the Park, and across to the corner of Spruce, using their clubs freely and with most telling effect on the crowd, who rapidly skedaddled in all directions. The flames which had not made much headway, were speedily extinguished. Several shots were fired, both by the police and the crowd, one of the latter slightly wounding one of the first ward policemen in the back. At the time we write (10 P. M.) four men have been lodged in the City Hall station-house, all bleeding more or less from club wounds received at the melee. Six or seven others, in a similar condition, have been taken to the station of the Second police district.

The upper part of the Tribune buildings remain comparatively unharmed. Detachments of police guard the streets in the vicinity, preventing the passers by from approaching to or loitering in the neighborhood. For some time after the attack, the lower part of the premises

es remained in darkness; but at about 9 o'clock the place was lighted up, and everything appeared to go on as usual, with the exception of the numerous police stationed in the vicinity to keep back the populace. The attack on this establishment, which seems to have been a part of the programme for the day's proceedings, was stated to have been brought on prematurely, and as a consequence was less effective than was intended.

THE MOB AFTER HORACE GREELEY.

Unaware of the trouble that was brewing down town, Mr. Greeley came down from his home in 18th street, as usual, on the 4th Avenue car. On the way down he was informed of the excitement which prevailed, and instead of proceeding to the Tribune office stopped in at Windust's restaurant, corner of Park Row and Ann street. Safely inside, he sent word to his friends in the Tribune office, but it was not deemed prudent for him to go through the streets to the office. He staid at Windust's until dark, philosophically employing himself in writing during his involuntary imprisonment.

Word was sent to his associates in the Tribune office, and shortly before dusk a carriage closely curtained, drew up before the entrance in Ann street. Four policemen were in the carriage, and they sent word to Mr. Greeley, who shortly after issued from the door, closely buttoned up and disguised, as well as could be, in his ordinary dress, and got into the carriage, attended by two friends, who were understood to be well armed with revolvers. The door was closed, the curtains closely pinned down, and the carriage was driven up Broadway through the midst of the crowd that would certainly not have paid Mr. Greeley any marks of respect had they known he was so near them.

BURNING OF THE COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.

About 6 o'clock the crowd proceeded to the Colored Orphan Asylum for the purpose of destroying it, a large number of women talking and acting most excitedly. Chief Engineer Decker, Assistant Engineers Lamb and Bates, and Mr. P. Y. Everett, Secretary of the department, went into the building and endeavored to persuade the rioters to spare the place. Eight several times the torch was applied, and as many times it was extinguished, but at length the rioters appeared in too great force and prevailed. Chief Engineer Decker undertook to remove a quantity of burning rubbish from one of the rooms, when a rioter drew a revolver and exclaimed, "If you attempt to put out this fire I'll shoot you." "Shoot and be d—d," was the answer, and he proceeded with his work. Meantime Mr. Everett and Mr. Bates went down to the first floor of the building, and found a pile of combustible material about seven feet high all in a blaze. The firemen used every exertion to save the building, but the mob had doomed it, and assistance was useless.

THE INMATES.

Our reporter who was upon the ground describes the consternation of the inmates as passing description, the children fainting with terror and were taken out, many of them perfectly helpless, but so far as known, none of them were seriously injured. The teachers were powerless to help them, being utterly terrified at the approach of the mob, not knowing what might be their fate. Their shrieks and supplications for help when the axes of the invaders sounded at the doors was most horrible.

CONDUCT OF THE RIOTERS.

The rioters, men, women and boys, poured in through the door, which they had burst in, laying about them right and left with axes and clubs, splitting up the desks and other furniture into firewood. The women began to appropriate to themselves bed-clothes and bedding, which the men piled upon their backs and allowed them to take home. Books, pictures, and every sort of movable valuables were carried away, and the building finally burned to its foundation.

THE LOYAL LEAGUE.

As the mob passed the Loyal League Rooms, on Broadway, a person was seen industriously pulling in every sign and letter that betokened the presence of that institution, indicating that it had closed business for the present.

DESTRUCTION OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

In the 8th and 9th Congressional Enrollment buildings there were some \$60,000 worth of United States equipments and uniforms, all of which were destroyed by the burning of the buildings. A large quantity of other stores were also destroyed, the total loss being estimated at \$200,000.

"The enemy is all across the Potomac."—G. G. Meade.

There is the plain simple story told by the Commander of our army.

All the other stories of the "certain destruction" of Lee's army, his terrible rout, his utter demoralization, etc., etc., come from Washington!

They come from the pretty little batch of people, Stanton, Halleck & Co., who claimed the full merit of Meade's victory, although they did not know where that General was when the battle of Gettysburg began. A very nice place that city of Washington, and a very truthful set of fellows about its capitol.

PLUNDERERS.

The REBEL PRIVATEERS.—According to a report made to the New York Chamber of Commerce, the rebel privateers have destroyed 61,000 tons of shipping and \$5,000,000 of property.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S ADDRESS.

INCIDENTS OF TUESDAY'S RIOT.

We have not space for the disagreeable details of this bloody uprising. We give here some of the incidents which took place on Tuesday, the second day of the great riot.

[From the New York Herald.]

ADDRESS OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

To the People of the City of New York: A riotous demonstration in your city originating in opposition to the conscription of soldiers for the military service of the United States, has swelled into vast proportions, directing its fury against the property and lives of peaceful citizens. I know that many of those who have participated in these proceedings would not have allowed themselves to be carried to such extremes of violence and of wrong, except under an apprehension of injustice; but such persons are reminded that the only opposition to the conscription which can be allowed is an appeal to the courts.

The right of every citizen to make such an appeal will be maintained, and the decision of the courts must be respected and obeyed by rulers and people alike. No other course is consistent with the maintenance of the laws, the peace and order of the city and the safety of its inhabitants.

Riotous proceedings must and shall be put down. The laws of the State of New York must be enforced, its peace and order maintained, and the lives and property of all citizens protected, at any and every hazard. The rights of every citizen will be properly guarded and defended by the Chief Magistrate of the State.

I do therefore call upon all persons engaged in these riotous proceedings to retire to their homes and employments, declaring to them that unless they do so at once, I shall use all the power necessary to restore the peace and order of the city. I shall call upon all well disposed persons not enrolled for the preservation of order to pursue their ordinary avocations.

Let all citizens stand firmly by the constituted authorities, sustaining law and order in the city, and ready to answer any such demand as circumstances may render necessary for me to make upon their services, and they may rely upon the rigid enforcement of the State against all who violate them.

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Govr.
New York, July 14, 1863.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AND BLOODSHED IN NINTH AVENUE.

Previous to the attack on Allerton's Hotel the crowd of persons were attacked by a detachment of invalids, some forty in number. The crowd soon overcame them and wrested their muskets from them, with which they beat them over their heads, and some nine of the soldiers were carried away terribly mangled. In some instances the women drew the bayonets from their sockets and plunged them into the already wounded soldiers. Blood covered the pavements and streets in many places when our reporter visited the scene at about five o'clock on Monday evening. The hotel was built of brown stone, and up to the first story and was very handsomely fitted up and furnished. The crowd after gutting the building of everything they could carry away, set it on fire. The loss is supposed to be \$30,000.

DURING ALL THIS TIME THE LEADER OF THE CROWD MOUNTED ON A FINE CAVALRY HORSE, FULLY CAPARISONED AND BRANDISHING A SABRE, GALLOPED UP AND DOWN THE STREET, APPARENTLY ENGAGED IN GIVING INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS FOLLOWERS.

ANOTHER ATTACK ON THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

The crowd made another attack on the Tribune office yesterday afternoon. They attempted to fire the building, but the beams of paper with which the office has been protected since the attack of Monday evening being wet, prevented them from accomplishing their purpose. The police force soon afterwards arrived and dispersed the gathering.

THE MILITARY OPEN FIRE.

There were two howitzers placed in position, supporting which were two companies of the 11th New York State Volunteers, under command of Colonel O'Brien, who was on horseback. The military were formed on Second Avenue at the corner of Thirty-fourth street, with the crowd on either side of them and a few in front, none expressing the slightest trepidation at the dangerous position in which they were placed. Bricks flew like hail stones among the soldiers. Col. O'Brien rode up and down in the centre, and then gave the command to fire. Some allege that these pieces were loaded with grape and canister; but however this may be, there were several seen to fall at this time. The two companies of infantry of the Eleventh regiment, which were under the immediate command of Colonel O'Brien, also opened a fire of Minie bullets and committed some havoc among the crowd which was firmly massed to gether at this point. The balls whistled around in almost every imaginable direction. Several fell on the sidewalk and in the middle of the street, and were carried into the various houses, where their wounds were attended to.

COL. O'BRIEN AMONG THE CROWD.

The action of Col. O'Brien as described by several who were within a hearing distance of him during the whole time, is thus described from the commencement of the conflict. He urged on the soldiers to fire into and attack the people in all manner of ways. How true this is cannot be accurately determined with any degree of actual certainty, but the fact which he met with, as will soon appear, is probably one of the most horrible that either history tells of or the present generation ever witnessed.

A HORRIBLE OCCURRENCE—A WOMAN AND CHILD KILLED.

Probably the most heartrending occurrence which one could imagine took place during this fight. Colonel O'Brien held a revolver in his hand, and was riding up and down between either line of the crowd. He, as it is stated, fired his revolver into their midst, the ball killing a woman and child, which she held in her arms. After several rounds had been fired the people began to disperse, and the police proceeded to another part of the city. Colonel O'Brien and his command, however, remained. The Colonel dismounted from his horse and walked into a drug store.

THE CROWD ATTACKS COL. O'BRIEN.

Had the commander of this military force taken his departure at this time there is little doubt that his life would have been saved. But fatality had destined him for its victim, and he was a doomed man. Col. O'Brien staid in the drug store for some few minutes; it is thought that he went in to get some refreshments. There was scarcely a word spoken, but the lowering glances of one thousand men looked down in their vengeful spirit upon him as he stood in the door. He then drew his sword and with a revolver in the other hand walked out on the sidewalk in the very centre of the crowd. He was immediately surrounded, and one of the men came behind and striking him a heavy blow on the back of the head, staggered him. The crowd then immediately surrounded and beat him in a most shocking manner.

HE IS HUNG UP TO A LAMP POST.

After having been terribly beaten his almost inanimate body was taken up in the strong arms of the crowd and hurried to the first lamp post, where it was strung up by a rope. After a few minutes the body was taken down, he being still alive, and thrown like so much rubbish in the street.

THE BODY IN THE STREET—APPALLING SCENES.

The body lay in the middle of the street, within a few yards of the corner of Thirty-fourth street. Nature shudders at the appalling scenes which here took place. The body was mutilated in such a manner that it was utterly impossible to recognize it. The head was nearly one mass of gore, while the clothes were also saturated with the crimson fluid of life. A crowd of some three hundred persons wounded the prostrate figure. These men looked upon the terrible sight with the greatest coolness, and some even smiled at the gay object. Our reporter walked leisurely among the crowd which surrounded the body, and in company with the rest gazed upon the extended form of Colonel H. F. O'Brien. Notwithstanding the fearful process which the soldier had gone through, he was yet breathing with evident strength. The eyes were closed, but there was a very apparent twitching of the eyelids, while the lips were now and again convulsed, as if in the most intense agony.

After lying for some length of time in this position, several of the crowd took hold of the body by the legs, and dragged it from side to side of the street. This operation was gone through with several times, when the crowd again left the body lying in its original position.

LIFE STILL EXISTING.

Had Colonel O'Brien been a man of weak constitution, he would certainly have ceased to exist long before this time. He was, however, through life, a man of great natural strength, and this fact probably kept him breathing longer than would any other common person. The crowd remarked this, and watched his every slightest movement with the most intense anxiety. Now and then the head would be raised from the ground, while an application of a foot from one of the crowd would dash the already mangled man again to the earth. This conduct was carried on for some time, and when our reporter left the body was still lying in the street, the last spark of existence evidently having taken flight.

The Vallandigham Case in England.

Those of us who have believed that there was more liberty in the United States than in England, can hardly read without feeling the sore comments on the Vallandigham case from the London Times. It says: "In short, any one who reads the trial must admit that Mr. Vallandigham whether right or wrong, only used such legitimate 'strong language' as has been used by Anglo-Saxon politicians on both sides of the ocean at any time for a century past. To call such a speech additions and comfort to the enemy, is to say that under no circumstances is a national war to be opposed at all. The chiefs of the Whig party, sixty years ago, and the Peace Society, during the Russian War, might have been seized and transported with just as much justice as Mr. Vallandigham.

"We do not think that, in the days of England's fiercest struggle with the French Republic, the Government of Pitt would have ventured on such an act as the trial by Court Martial of a private person for making a speech against the war and recommending his hearers to agitate constitutionally for the overthrow of the Ministry. Yet it was for an offence precisely similar, that Mr. Vallandigham, one of the most prominent politicians of the West, has been sentenced to two years banishment to a miserable jail, a sentence graciously commuted by the President into expulsion from home and from the limits of the Northern States."